



## **State Revolving Fund Loan Programs**

### **Drinking Water, Wastewater, Nonpoint Source**

#### **PRELIMINARY DECISION OF CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION**

TO ALL INTERESTED CITIZENS, ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

##### **TOWN OF EDINBURGH**

##### **Line 36-Inch Sewer, Construct Storage Building at WWTP, and Purchase a Biosolids Compost Spreader Vehicle & Sewer Televising Equipment**

**PER ADDENDUM # 1**

**SRF # CS182 363 01**

**Date: July 16, 2010**

Pursuant to IC 4-4-11, the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program has determined that the project described here and in the Edinburgh Preliminary Engineering Report received by the SRF on May 6, 2010 will have no substantial negative environmental impact. Therefore, the SRF is issuing a preliminary decision of Categorical Exclusion from the requirements of substantive environmental review.

##### *How were environmental issues considered?*

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires agencies disbursing Federal funds to include environmental factors in the decision making process. A summary of the project is attached for your review. The SRF's preliminary review has found that the proposed project does not require the preparation of either an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement.

##### *Why is additional environmental review not required?*

Our environmental review has concluded that significant environmental impacts will not result from the proposed action.

##### *How do I submit comments?*

Comments can be submitted to:

Mr. Max Henschen, Senior Environmental Manager  
SRF Programs  
317-232-8623; mhensche at ifa.in.gov

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## CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

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### I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name and Address:                      **Line 36-Inch Sewer, Construct Storage Building at Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), and Purchase Biosolids Compost Spreader Vehicle & Sewer Televising Equipment**  
   **PER Addendum #1**  
   Town of Edinburgh  
   P.O. Box 65  
   107 South Holland Street  
   Edinburgh, IN 46214-0065

SRF Project Number:                                      CS182 363 01

Authorized Representative:                              Mr. John Drybread, Town Council Member

### II. PROJECT LOCATION

Edinburgh is largely located in the southwest corner of Johnson County, while other portions are located in Shelby and Bartholomew Counties. The project areas include the length of the 36-inch combined sewer to be lined and the WWTP. The 36-inch combined sewer project area is in the Edinburgh USGS quadrangle and Blue River civil township, T11N, R5E, section 34; the WWTP project area is in the same quadrangle and civil township, T11N, R5E, section 33.

### III. PROJECT NEED AND PURPOSE

#### Sewer Project (see Figure A):

The town's collection system includes both sanitary sewers and combined sewers (i.e., sewers which carry both storm water and sanitary wastewater). A 36-inch combined sewer, which is part of the main interceptor for the town, passes underneath the David R. Webb Company and the company's parking lot. While the 36-inch line does not pose an immediate threat of collapsing, according to televising, alternatives were evaluated since the pipe corrosion could cause an eventual collapse beneath an occupied building.

The "No Action" alternative was rejected since the potential for collapse would still exist, posing a danger to the building and its workers and equipment and subjecting the town to liability issues.

Two feasible alternatives were evaluated: (1) replacing the 36-inch line with a 42-inch line, and (2) lining the sewer using cured-in-place-pipe (CIPP) technology, a trenchless rehabilitation method. The 42-inch pipe would be required, even though it would convey the same amount of flow as the

existing 36-inch line, since it would have to be routed around the building and installed at a shallower slope.

The CIPP will be installed in the 36-inch pipe to provide more structural integrity. In addition, a manhole discovered inside the building would be coated on its exterior with a structural coating, and the manhole casting and lid would be replaced with a more substantial one with a bolt-down lid capable of handling traffic. Based on cost, CIPP was the selected alternative for the 36-inch line (see Figure A).

#### **WWTP Improvements:**

**Storage Building** (see Figure B): The town needs a building to protect sewer materials and supplies (e.g., pipe, manhole castings, etc.) from inclement weather and ultra-violet rays which can deteriorate polyvinyl chloride pipe. The proposed storage building would be an approximately 1,400 square foot slab-on-grade pole barn with metal siding and an open front. The “No Action” alternative was rejected since materials and supplies would continue to deteriorate if left unprotected. The selected alternative is the pole barn with metal siding, since it would be the least expensive for its intended purpose. In addition, it would be similar in appearance with the other adjacent buildings.

#### **Equipment:**

**Biosolids Compost Spreader:** The town needs to replace its current sludge application vehicle which is an old salt truck with a spreader mounted on the back. That vehicle does not have flotation tires, spreads the sludge unevenly, and is unreliable. In addition, farmers are concerned about soil compaction with the current vehicle. The “No Action” alternative was rejected since the current sludge land application vehicle will continue to be unreliable and result in loss of land application sites due to farmers’ concerns. The selected alternative is to purchase a biosolids compost spreader consisting of a truck chassis and bed, flotation tires, 34-inch wide conveyor, 30-inch diameter spinners for spreading, and a hydraulically controlled feed gate.

**Sewer Televising Equipment:** This equipment will (1) inspect sanitary sewers for sources of infiltration/ inflow, including cross connections, downspouts, sump pumps and other illegal direct connections; (2) help create an asset management program, as well as a Geological Information System for prioritizing sewer replacement/rehabilitation; (3) identify blockages that may be causing backups; and (4) periodically inspect the combined sewers beneath the David R. Webb building. The no-action alternative was rejected. Purchase of televising equipment will ensure that the town can televise whenever necessary, especially in wet weather, rather than relying on contract televising services or rental equipment; such services and equipment may not be available when the town needs them. The selected alternative is to purchase televising equipment consisting of a steerable crawler, manhole bottom cable protector, top manhole cable roller, crawler rear-view camera, adjustable camera raising kit for elevating the camera to inspect lateral connections, crawler wheels, 15-inch liquid crystal display monitor, DVD/VCR recorder, camera/crawler locating receiver and transmitter, and computer with software and training.

#### **IV. ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING**

The estimated total project cost is \$622,500. The town will draw from its existing State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program loan, which has a balance of \$666,486 as of July 13.

#### **V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES**

Since the proposed storage building will be constructed on a previously disturbed site at the WWTP site and the proposed sewer lining will occur within the existing 36-inch combined sewer, there will be no substantive negative environmental impacts. These projects will not affect surface waters, wetlands, wooded areas, the 100-year floodplain, prime farmland or other sensitive environmental resources.

If any visual or audible impacts to historic sites occur, they will be temporary and will not alter the characteristics that qualify such properties for inclusion in or eligibility for the State or National registers; see figures C and D. The SRF's finding pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is: "no historic properties affected."

#### **VI. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

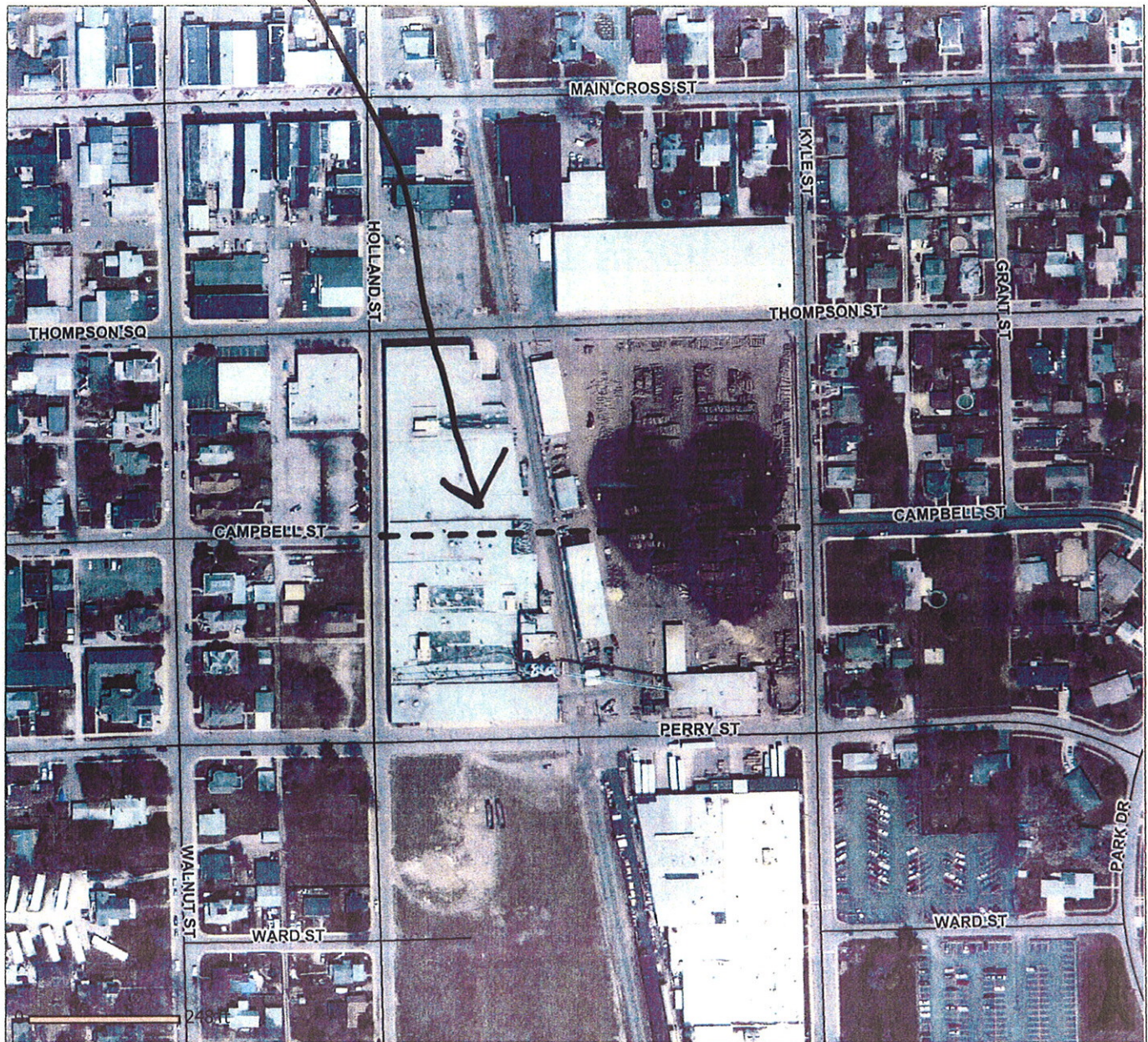
A public notice was placed in three newspapers: Franklin Daily Journal, The Columbus Republic and the Shelbyville News on June 21, 2010 describing the lining of the 36-inch diameter sewer, the construction of the storage building, and the purchase of the biosolids compost spreader vehicle and the sewer televising equipment.



# Edinburgh: Proposed Sewer Lining

Date Created: 7/7/2010  
Map Scale: 1 in = 248 ft

Figure A



Last Data Upload: 4/23/2010 12:00:56 AM

Figure A



# Edinburgh Wastewater Treatment Plant Proposed Storage Bldg. Site

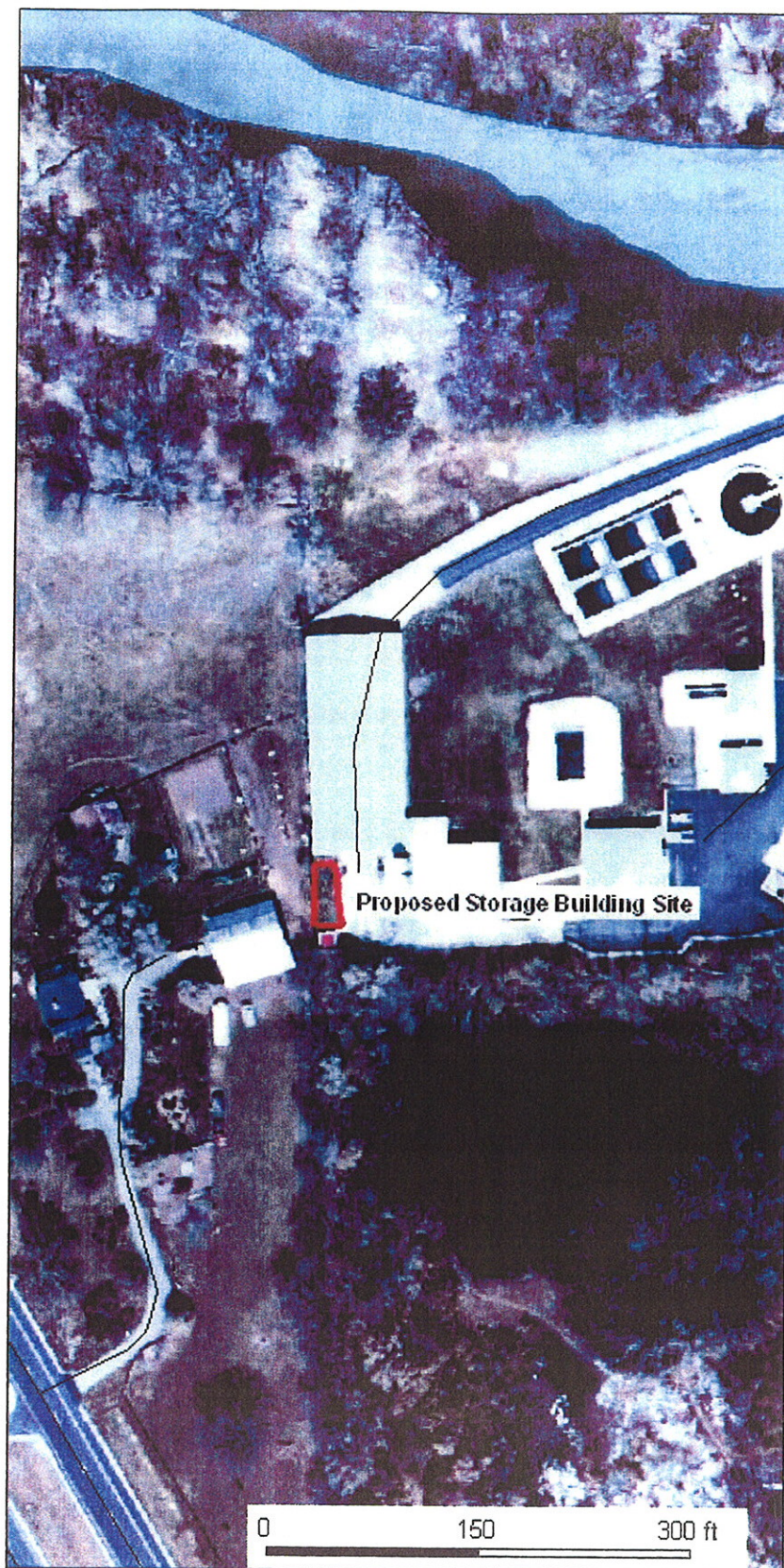


Figure B

Scale 1:1524

This map was prepared by the Indiana Geological Survey, using data believed to be accurate; however, a margin of error is inherent in all maps. This product is distributed "AS-IS" without warranties of any kind, either expressed or implied, including but not limited to warranties of suitability of a particular purpose or use. There is no attempt in either design or production of this map to define the limits or jurisdiction of any federal, state or local government. A detailed on-the-ground survey and historical analysis of a single site may differ from this map.

Indiana Geological Survey

# Edinburgh Scattered Sites (44001-049)

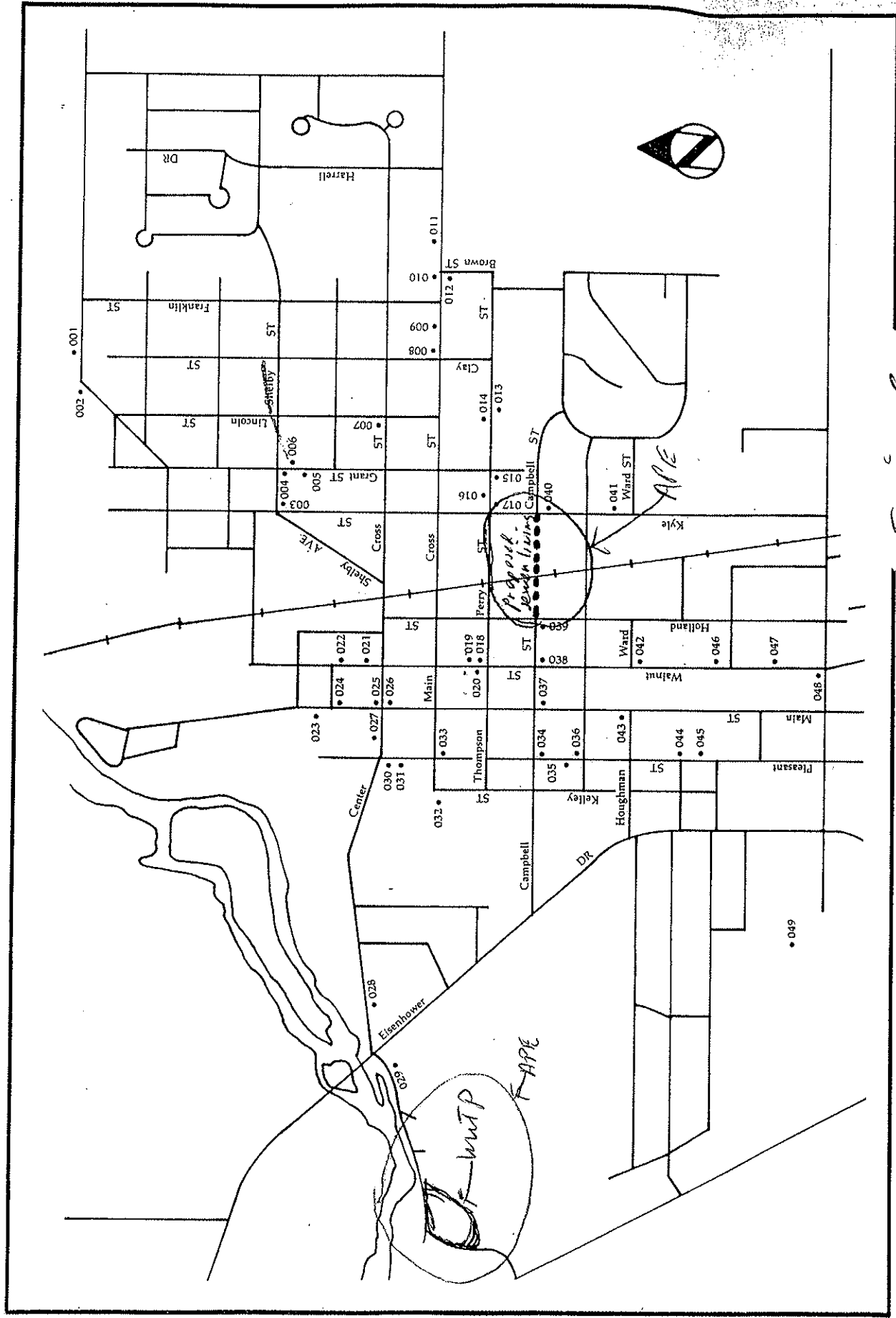
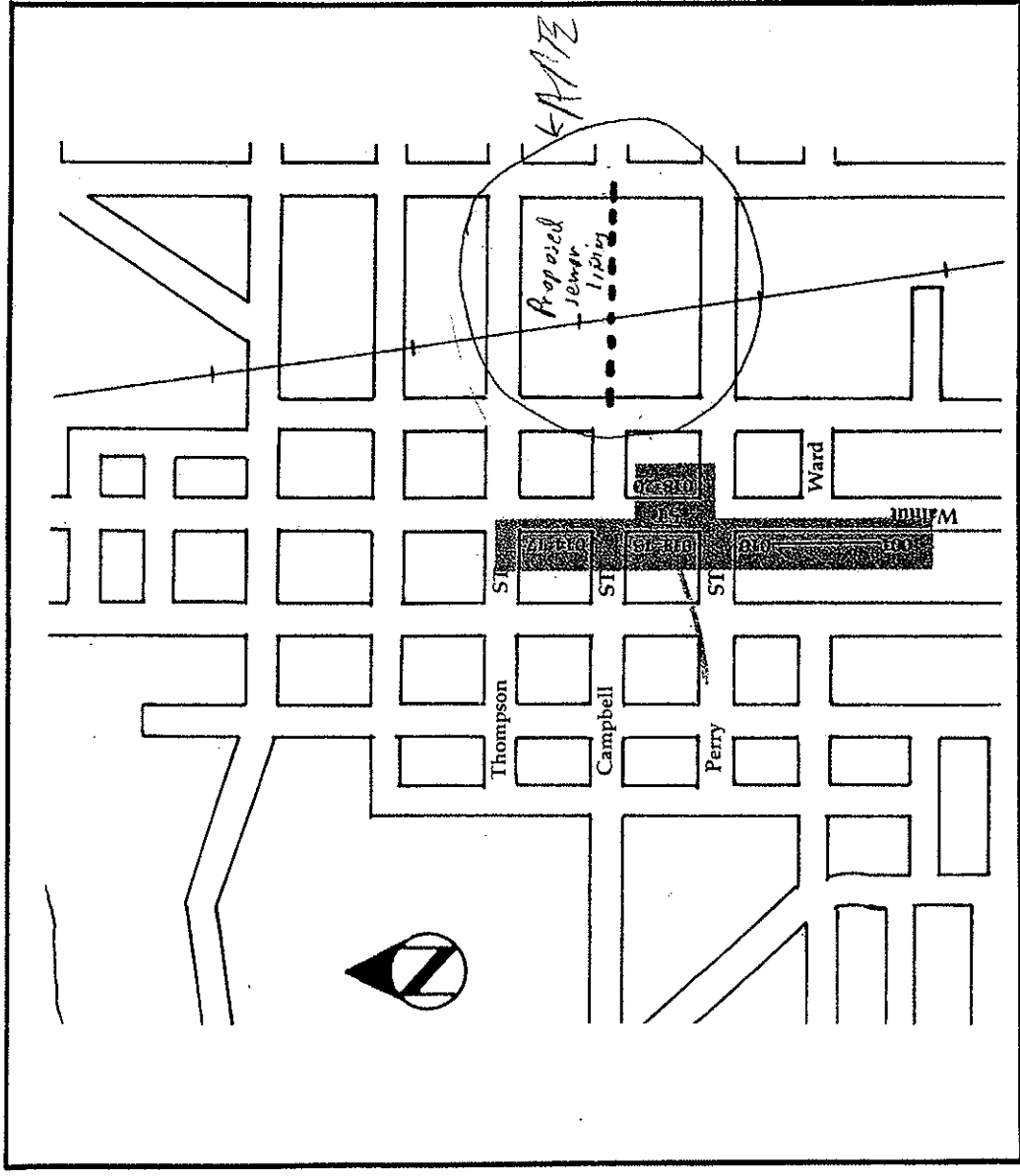


Figure C

# Tilford Historic District (43001-020)



The Tilford Historic District lies directly south of Edinburgh's commercial area and includes some of the town's oldest residential architecture. Most of the land was included in Legate's Addition, which was laid out during the 1840's. Many of

Edinburgh's early merchants and businessmen built their homes in this area. Many of the homes have survived and represent a wide variety of architectural styles.

Figure D

The only example of the Federal style in the district is the Walsh House (010) built c.1850. John Walsh was one of the earliest merchants in Edinburgh and a town treasurer. Two good examples of the Greek Revival style are (014) and (016) both built c.1850. The Mutz House (017) and (001) are very different examples of the Italianate style.

As the town grew during the latter part of the nineteenth century, the area became more developed. The Queen Anne style, very popular during the period, is represented by (006) built c.1890. The Loughery House (019) is an excellent example of the Free Classic style. An outstanding example of the Mission Style is the John Thompson House (004) built c.1915. Thompson was a descendant of one of the founders of Edinburgh.

The only non-residential structure in the historic district is the First Christian Church (011) built in 1887 in the Romanesque Revival style. The church cost \$18,500 to build.

The Tilford Historic District represents an era in Edinburgh's history in which the town grew and became a significant industrial area. The district's architecture remains relatively intact and provides much potential for preservation.

No.	Add.	Description
SOUTH WALNUT STREET (West Side)		
001	514	House; Italianate, c.1865 (O)
002	512	House; Italianate, c.1880 (C)